15; third precinct ount Jackson school house No. 11; fourth precinc lack's school house, Crawfords-

It is worth we to observe that the privilege of changing theplaces belongs to the full election board in towent they cannot be secured. It furnishes amportunity for changes of loca-

Selectingoy's Friends as Deputies,

Chief Superor W. A. Van Buren has about completed hisat of supervisors for Marion county. The are some vacancies to fill in the list he filed yterday with the clerk of the United Stal Court, and when that is done it will be read or publication entire. No deputy marshals he yet been appointed, but it is generally knowthat a list is being prepared at the marshal's deseady to be brought forth at the proper timand that probably the names will not be dissed until the morning of the day of the electic All day yesterday there were men going inthe marshal's office and applying for positions on the force, and some of them as tough-look specimens of ward-workers and bummer's the city contains. One of the deputy irshals, Frank Miller, and William Spencere putting in all their spare time maklng seleons of men to serve as deputies, and
it is pretty certain that they will
put he upon deck except those who ready to do the bidding of the ga Miller is an ex-confederate soldier, and Sicer is a bosom friend and one of the chief furners over the untimely fate of the late lented Sim Coy. He went upon the witness and and made oath to Sim's good characternd said that he was the best chairman the inty Democracy ever had, and he still thin that Sim is a martyr. It is supposed that is in daily communication with Coy, and wills that his friends get a good share of the appitments. The gang of deputies that this pairill spring upon the citizens of Indianapolis the proper time will probably be as fine a set toughs as can be gotten together in the

londemned by Commercial Assembly.

a recent meeting of Commercial Assembly. KI L, of this city, the strongest and most igential assembly in the district, the followpresolutions were adopted:

hereas, It als come to our knowledge that E. F. ald, a salaried officer in District No. 106 is stump-the country in behalf of a political party, and has d the seal of said district on a partisan political sument which has been circulated through the Whereas, The District Assembly has taken action hich can only be construed as a partisan political tion with the full knowledge of the Master Work-

of District 10th therefore be it Resolved, That we protest against such conduct on ne part of E. F. Gould, and request his resignation a secretary of District No. 106; and we also demand he resignation of W. E. Klinesmith, as Master Work man of said district, for incompetency in allowing such action to be taken, and that we withdraw said W. E. Klinesmith as our representative in the district

assembly. Be it further Resolved. That we will not countenance the use of our own or any other assembly for partisan politics, as the difference between such and political economy is great enough to be easily discerned.

The same meeting that passed these resolutions also appointed a committee to prefer charges fore District Assembly 106 against Master orkman Klinesmith on account of his action in threatening to suspend assemblies without cause. When the action of Commercial Assembly became known outside of the lodge room the committee appointed issued following: "Having been formed that matters appertaining to the of Commercial Assembly have reached the press by some means unknown to us, we, the committee, claim that the district master workman had no right to suspend any assembly unless having the authority of the executive board of the district assembly; and further, that the district master workman, in suspending an assembly of which he is a member, suspends himself of all the privileges and rights and all the functions as district master

Some of the Recruits.

About two hundred persons who cast their votes for Cleveland in 1884, and who propose to vote for General Harrison next Tuesday, met at Pfafflin's Hall last night to compare notes and push the closing work of the campaign, but the hall had been previously secured by the Republican railroad organizations for meeting preparatory to Saturday's parade, and an adjournment was had until Thursday evening. Among those present last night were C. E. Whitset, who belonged to the Twenty-sixth Indiana Infantry, and ran on the Democratic ticket with Cleveland in 1884 in Jefferson county as a candidate for ecunty clerk. He got more votes in that sounty than Mr. Cleveland did. He stood for Mr. Cleveland until the latter's veto of the dependent pension bill, and at that time telegraphed the New York World, in reply to an inquiry as to the effect of the veto, that neither he nor a majority of the Democratic soldiers in Indiana had any further use for Mr. Cleveland. Other well-known citizens present who will vote hard for Harrison. to make up for their support of Cleveland, were Dr. W. B. Fletcher, "Con" Kelly, Thos. Ryan and L. P. Simon, of Brightwood.

The meeting on Thursday evening will include all the ex-Cleveland voters in the city who propose to vote for Harrison this year, and who desire to get acquainted, and judging from the interest shown last night, the assembly is likely to be a large one.

Expressions of Confidence. As showing the confidence of intelligent Republican observers, the following portions of

opinions expressed are given: Hon. Charles L. Griffin, Secretary of State-"I have been pretty much all over the State, north and south, and I never saw the State in so good a shape. We shall get there with both

Hon, N. I. Throckmorton, of Lafarette, chairman county committee - "Tippecanee county is up and coming. Our people are worked up as never before. We shall do better in Tippecance than we have ever done. Put it down for 1,200 for Harrison.

Hon. Joseph R. Grav, chairman of Hamilton county committee-"Hamilton county is a sample of all Indiana-thoroughly aroused in every locality. Our majority will be large. Some of the rabid third-party people are likely to vote for Cleveland out and out, and that will cut both ways. Republican temperance people will see the game and come back to Harrison." Hiram Brownlee, of Marion-"I have confidence in the result. The Republicans never had a better opportunity to win."

Charles Landis, of Delphi-"The Republicans in Carroll county are unceasing in their efforts for the ticket. There is not a lazy man among them. They are up early and late working for Harrison and the State ticket.

Bruce Carr-"I have been all over the State and have yet to hear of the first disgatisfied Republican. Changes are all in our favor. We will win sure."

Third-Party Help for Democracy.

A special from Muncie relates the following incident. The Journal is inclined to doubt the exact language, but has no doubt whatever of the truth of Mr. Hughes's reputed confession. No one but a dolt doubts that the leading managers of the third party are actuated by malice, or worse, to compass the defeat of the Republican party. They do not care a baubee for the principle of prohibition or the advancement of

the cause of temperance: "Rev. Charles Rector, a minister of the United Brethren Church, residing north of this city, was here to day, and told of a conversation he had with Hughes, Prohibition candidate for Governor of Indiana. On last Friday Hughes had addressed a meeting at New Corner, after which Rev. Rector had a talk with him, and in the conversation asked Hughes if the Republicans would embody in their platform the exact principles now being advocaced by the Prohibi-tionists, would be vote the Republican ticket. Hughes replied that he would see the Republican party rot in hell ten thousand years before he would ever vote that ticket. Rector, who would have voted the Prohibition ticket, was at once convinced that the leaders of that party were not sincere, and he aunounces through the Daily News that he will work and vote for Harrison

Republican State Committee.

A meeting of the members of the State central committee was held at the New Denison yesterday, all the members but one being present, and that one was represented by proxy. The reports furnished from all sections were very satisfactory, and the work was found in good condition for the closing week. The exhibit made encouraged every member to put forth his best efforts during the next few days. and the feeling among committeemen and those who attended the session as visitors was a very buoyant one.

Thinks They Get Too Much Pay. Commissioner of Pensions Black has been held up all this campaign as a stauch friend of the soldier and the workingman. A former clerk in the Pension Office here said, yesterday: "One time in the spring of 1886 General Black was making an examination of our office, and I

heard him say that government clerks and government employes of all kinds were paid too much money for their services. He said that he believed the government ought to go into the market just like any business firm or corpora-tion, and get the men who would do the work for the least money, and the government had no right to pay such high wages to its clerks and other employes when it could get them by the thousands for less money. With the majority of the clerks under him Black is one of the most unpopular men that ever held an office."

They Know Lot T. Bray. .

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The Sentinel of the 23d inst. has a communication from a man at Clayton, Ind., who gives his initials as L. T. B., and who says he was a member of General Harrison's regiment, which we think deserves some notice. The undersigned were all soldiers in General Harrison's regiment, and we know that L. T. B. deserted the regiment at Bowling Green, Ky. That he was taken back under arrest and escaped punishment through the kindness of General Harrison, who interposed in his behalf. We also know that at the time of the sham battle to which L. T. B. refers Colonel Merrill was in command. and whatever was done was by his order, and not by that of General Harrison. L. T. B., who is understood to be Lot T. Bray, was a poor soldier, and his communication to the Sentinel is false in every particular. So far as we know, L. T. B is the only member of the Seventieth Indiana Regiment who will not bear testimony to General Harrison's high character, kindness and personal bravery.

F. H. HURON, JAMES M. WILLS, MARTIN ENGLEHART, JAMES R. MARTIN, J. I. WILLS, JOHN A. ROBERTS, H. H. CRAWFORD, B. F. BOHN. SIMEON TEMPLIN.

CLAYTON, Ind., Oct. 30, 1888.

Politics and Politicians. Ex Secretary of the Treasury Windom is an nonneed to speak at Danville on Friday next. Chaplain Lozier will speak at Delphi in the afternoon of Friday. Nov. 2, and at night ex-Congressman Williams, of Wisconsin, will speak at the same place.

It is altogether likely that Judge Kenworthy, of Iowa, will make one of his excellent Republican speeches in the Third ward on Thursday evening next.

The county central committee of the Union Labor party met, last night, and after transacting some unimportant business adjourned, to meet Thursday night, at No. 881 East Washing-

Peru Republicans, in their parade, yesterday, had a cage with two men in stripes on the inrepresenting Coy and Bernhamer, and the cage bore an inscription stating that these were the only two votes that General Harrison ought

There will be a meeting of the Republican Commercial Travelers' Club at A. B. Gates & Co.'s, on Friday evening next, to arrange for participating in Saturday evening's Republican demonstration. All commercial men in the city

are invited to attend. Counsellor Wm. Vocke, of Chicago, who made an eloquent address to General Harrison on the occasion of the visit of the German-American Republican Club, of that city, will deliver a Republican address in German, at Mænnerchor Hall, No. 181 East Washington street, Thursday

evening. The First Voters' Club will meet to-night at o'clock, sharp, at Superior Court room No. 3. to attend the meeting to be addressed by Hon. John S. Duncan on Massachusetts avenue. The club will also attend the demonstration at Acton. to-morrow evening, and act as escort to the Hon. John L. Griffiths, who will deliver the principal address. The train will leave the Union station at 6:26 P. M. Fare for the round trip is 25 cents.

Democratic mail carriers in this city make the public send to the office for packages on the ground that they are not able to carry much weight, but they have no hesitancy in loading themselves down with Cleveland and Thurman literature, and distributing it on their routes with their mail. A free-trade dodger was de livered by one of these gentry at Geo. Merritt & Co.'s yesterday. It was not inclosed in an envelope, had no direction and no postage was

Mr. Thomas H. Adams, editor of the Vincennes Commercial, was in the city yesterday. Said he: "Things never looked so bright for the Republicans in Knox county as they do now. The Democrats are demoralized there, and the Sackville-West letter has thrown them into a panic. We have had larger and more enthusiastic meetings than ever before in the history of the county, and we expect to cut the Democratic majority down very handsomely

VOORHEES IN THE WAR.

Predicting the Downfall of the American Re public to Discourage Northern Patriotism

To the Editor of the Commercial Gazette: In the beginning of the year 1864 the military situation was in all respects favorable to the Union cause. The Mississippi river, in the expressive language of President Lincoln, "ran unvexed to the sea." Chattanooga was held in the "unrelenting grip" of the Army of the Cumberland. East Tennessee was free. All rebel ports were blockaded. The rebellion was feeding upon its own vitals. Its one hope was in a divided North that would prevent enlistments to take the place of the first three-year men whose term of service expired in the spring and summer of 1864. How the rebels sought to accomplish this and who helped them is well shown by the annexed summary of a speech of Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana, delivered in the United States Congress, Wednesday, March 9, 1864, and printed in the Richmond (Va. Daily Dispatch on the following Tuesday,

"A DYING GOVERNMENT. "In the Yankee House of Representative last Wednesday Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, said it was a melancholy spectacle to behold a free government dia. Liberty once lost has never in the history of the world been regained by the same people. A republican form of government once overthrown has never risen again. Whenever in the wide domain of human conduct a people once possessed of liberty, with all the power in their own hands, had surrendered these great gifts of good at the command of a usurper, they have never afterward proven themselves worthy to regain their forfeited

"The American republic, he said, is dying, and he proceeded to enumerate the causes which are working its downfall, saying, among other things, that under the present administration justice was no longer established nor the blessings of liberty secured to the citizen. No instance in all history could be found where a people claiming Christian civilization has Waged a war of any kind against any toe, in dumb ferocious silence, without a word, sign, or a look in behalf of a peaceful solution, as long as

we have now been engaged in this cruel conflict. "He argued at length that negotiation now opened would lead to a restoration of the Union without further slaughter, and that such a course of statesmanship was sanctioned by enlightened precedent, and especially commanded by Divine law. But such a course would not accomplish emancipation nor bind up a general despotism; hence it was not pursued by the party in power. He argued that the management of the Treasury Department had

rendered bankruptcy and ruin inevitable. "He spoke of General Burnside as infamous and brutal for his agency in banishing that statesman and Christian gentleman, Mr. Vallandigham; and, in conclusion, said the Union could not be fully dissolved, but that every day which the present party remained in power rendered its restoration more remote, and the burdens and sufferings of the people more intolerable. He warned the South not to look forward to separation and independence, but to embrace every opportunity to co-operate with the conservative men of the North in returning to their allegiance on a basis of perfect security for all their rights and institutions as American citizens. If this be done, the next presidential election will put an end to the war and death. and bring a constitutional Union of the States.'

Garfield's Sons. New York Special.

I hear the Garfield boys highly spoken of here among prominent men. They are bard at work at law and seem to have inherited more of the caliber of their father than is true of most of the sons of distinguished men, while at the same time they have their mother's decision in temperament, by which they will be materially aided as men. General Garfield himself was exceedingly vacillating. He could not say no, and was constantly saying yes. The result was that he frequently said yes to each of two or three or even four persons when requests were antagonistic and opposite. Mrs. Garfield's firmness of character, if as I am told it is inherited by the boys, will be the one element needed by them to round out their manhood. The sons of the dead President remind me of the sons of another. When General Grant was buried in New York there was not only hints but definite assertions that the real estate speculators, who own the Riverside Drive property to a large extent, had secured the burial of the General's remains here by making his family handsomely interested in the

So Say We All.

Cincinnati Enquirer. This is an American election, and no British diplomat can control it.

SPIRIT OF THE MEETINGS

Ex-Governor Pitkins's Sharp Criticism on the President's Ruinous Policy.

His Views on Topics of Which Democrate Like to Have Little Said-The Successful Noon-Day Gathering of Republicans.

A large audience assembled at Tomlinson Hall last night to hear the eloquent ex-Governor Pitkins, of Louisiana, speak upon the issues of the campaign. He poured hot shot into the enemy from beginning to end and was interrupted by frequent applause. Touching the Northern Democracy, he said:

VIII, bad a little sixth finger on her left band, over which she wore a drapery of lace to hide the abnormal member. The Northern Democracy bears much of this relation to the strong hand of the South, without which it would be impotent to attempt any grasp upon national power. The sinew, fiber and reach of arm are Southern. One can thus better understand that, while the Southern Democracy has robust means to cumpass power, the Northern Democracy is chiefly endowed with a heriditary itch for power. In fine, Northern bourbonism is scarcely more than a swollen shirt on a clothesline in a Nevember gust-mere wind and gesticulation. A party that derives its economic politics from a foreign government should not resent the solicitous intermeddling of its minister. If that government may command the proposed use of American markets, why should not its minister command the mail bag to the same end? He simply dipped his pen in the same ink-pot from which Mr. Cleveland wrote both his tariff message and his affectation of a retaliatory temper toward Canada. Loyal to his own country, Lord West is the only honest member on American soil of the British partnership. The speaker then, dwelling on protective

tariff as the stimulating force in domestic competition, said foreign labor reaches an ocean's width beyond its belly to sell its product. But he continued, the real campaign is in conduct from the desk of Grover Cleveland; be forced this tariff issue. The Roman Emperor Commodus used to mantle himself in a lien's skin, swing a club in imitation of Hercules, smite off the heads of statues and replace them with semblances of his own, and in this busy, aggressive and overweaning fashion, Mr. Cleveland has thrust forward his miserable ignorance and ambition as the measure of American duty. He wallows filthily in patropage, and that is civil service reform; he is hopelessly lost without wanton Southern misuse of the electoral power, and that is a free, honest election; he seeks by devious practices in this election to thwart the will of certain Northern districts, and that is exemplary noninterference; he would commit to foreign hands your labor and wages, and that is his pious solicitude for the American workingman, who asks why the man who raises sugar and rice may have 68 per cent. duty in protection of the one and 100; per cent. duty in protection of the other staple, while the man whose product here is wool, lime, lumber, salt, vegetables, and undressed flax may have no protection, but may as a special indulgence mop his brow with a Thurman bandanna. Neither a stomach beiching pharisaisms and borne like a bass-drum in the Democratic van. nor a sonorous old Roman nose, nor a staff from which a reform flag has been riotously torn, can conduct the opposition to triumph in this year of our Lord 1888. Canadian maltreatment of 37,000 American fishermen in gross contravention of the comity of nations, Mexican buffets in our face, Spanish shots at our vessels, the Monroe doctrine yielded in Central and South America, bome rule forbidden in ten States and two Territories, a seaboard without fortifications, and ignorance festering in our body-politic, and yet no utterance from the President save a threat to our industries and labored vetoes upon pension claims that read so much like reports of a hospital steward that one might erroneously suspect that if never at the front of an army, as was Harrison, with a sword, he had been in its rear and combative with poultices and astringents

during our intestine troubles. General Harrison, the speaker said, winning distinction in the army, in the Senate, and at the bar, denotes his mettle-he will bring to the great office a hand all palm for just conciliation, and all knuckle for just defense of every American right.

The history of 1889 will disclose, not only in Virginia but at the national Capital, a Harrison's landing. The career of the Democracy had been, as the poet Pope said was his own, "one long disease." Democratic reform is a convenient tin-pan to bang on during a canvass, and to invert for spoils later.

Reform in Indiana prisons and asylums has been energetic and strong in murderous brutality and maggoty butter.

Reverting to the message, the ex-Governor said: Despite the labor expended rpon it, the President's message remains the rawest material in America. While food and clothing are cheaper here, and of better quality, than anywhere in Europe, and wages rate from 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. higher, the American people are not experimenting. Ten Texan Mills do not make a cent for any table, in or out of their arithmetic, and Harrison and Hovey are two H's not to be dropped in this British campaign. The speaker closed with a glowing tribute to General Harrison as a soldier statesman, and the next Presi-

Proving to Be a Popular Feature. . The noon Republican meetings keep growing better. The county committee room was yesterday plainly shown to be far too small for the increasing throng, and from to-day forward these meetings will be held at Pfafflin's Hall. Merrill there was little formality, and everything went with a vim and good fellowship never before seen in a political gathering. The glee club

"For ev'ry honest fellow from Maine to Oregon Says I'm a son of a, son of a gun If we don't vote for Harrison."

A new verse, impromptu, asserting that any fellow caught tampering with tally-sheets would "be sent north to get a job along with Bill and Sim," was received with great relish.

The first speaker was Col. R. S. Robertson. who eloquently gave his reasons for being Republican, a member of a party that followed the stars and stripes, and did not have to follow a banner the chief use of which is to warn people of the dangerous proximity of a small-pox hospital. The Colonel said there were many in this country who could not feel as did those who lived through the stirring times of the war; that he himself had a boy who knows nothing of the war but what he has read in his tory or learned at his father's knee, but that boy, as thousands of others born at that period would cast his first vote for General Harrison. The glee club sung another song composed specially for the occation, called "Do Yourself No Harm," one jingle of which, asserting of the

"That red reg Struck a snag When it waved back

To the British Jack,' elicited great applause and laughter. Lewis C. Garrigus, of this city, an ex-rebel soldier of Kentucky, now a stanch supporter of General Harrison, made an inimitable speech, presenting in blue-grass country metaphor the advantages of running a thoroughbred like Ben Harrison "The Admirable," predicting that in the presidential race he would come in at least three necks ahead of Cleveland. "And, you know," said the speaker, "three of Cleveland's necks make quite a distance." Continuing, he said he had heard of the motley throng of alleged soldiers in this city who were marshaled by the Democracy. He thought if Matson were put in command that he, the speaker, would like nothing better than to take twenty of the ex-rebels of this city, now Republicans, and with a stove-pipe as a cannon capture Matson and his entire regiment. A colored soldier then sung a song, reciting the great events of the war, especially those in which those of his

The next talker was C. R. Bottsford, a business man residing in Newark, N. J., but doing business in New York. He said he represented a company of a million dollars capital, which had three manufactories in Switzerland and one large manufactory in this country. The watches made in Switzerland are handmade, and pay a duty of 25 per cent. They can not be made in this country under the American system of high wages. The workmen who make them get from \$7 to \$10 a week, very high wages for Switzerland. In this country such workmen, who can repair such watches, get as repairers from \$35 to \$40 a week. He held that for these watches, bought by the wealthy, 40 per cent. duty is not too much to protect American labor in manufacturing American watches. He said that workingmen in New Jersey and New York understood the tariff, and that this is a breadand-butter issue. In New York city, even in Crawford and Baxter streets, pictures of Gen. Harrison were displayed, where four years ago the pictures of Republican candidates would not have been tolerated, and there are everywhere Irish clubs supporting Harrison and Mor-

One of the most interesting and instructive | continuance of Grover Cleveland as President of | ble pain-killing plaster. 25 cents.

speeches of the meeting was that of Wm. Palkin, a German laboring man, who came to thi country in 1879. He said that like all German on arrival he was a Democrat, but he had found out that the meaning of the word as applied to party was different in this country from what it was in the old. He has been a cabinet-maker since 1865. Before coming to the United States the best wages he could make was 45 cents a day. Since then, owing to protection, wages have increased in Germany so that a cabinetmaker can now make 10 cents an hour, or a dollar a day. Cabinet-makers there do not work piece work. Here, working piece work, he makes \$2 and \$2 25 a day, sometimes \$2.50 a day. His wife, his children and his home are in Ameriea, and he proposes to stand by the party that means protection to the man who labors for his daily bread. Hiram Brownlee, of Marion county, made a

speech that stirred the blood of every hearer, particularly the old soldiers, and foreibly contrasted the patriotic spirit of the country that honors Decoration day as a sacred institution, and that lack of sympathy with the people and the things represented by the flag, that sends Grover Cleveland fishing on such an anniversary. Marcellus Chipman, of Anderson, gave a five minutes' talk that was warmly spplauded, and was followed by Henry L. Rudd. of Dakota Territory, who, on behalf of that Territory and its 700,000 population, kept out of the Union by those who attempted to destroy the Nation, eloquently spoke for the election of General Harrison, Dakota's best friend, and Thomas Chandler, the Republican candidate for Congress in this district, and against Bynum, who voted to keep Dakots from the rights of statehood for

the sole reason that she has a Republican majority of over 60,000. The closing speech was made by Marcus B. Sulzer, of Madison, whose telling points against the Democracy were applauded to the echo. The meeting lasted nearly two hours, and was indeed a Republican love-feast. As there is seating room at Pfafflin Hall, ladies are invited to hereafter attend these noon

Irish-American Meeting Thursday Night. The last rally of the campaign for this city will be at Tomlioson Hall on Thursday night, and it will be largely in the interest of the Irish-American voters. Addresses will be made by Hon. M. C. Quinn, of Louisville, and Hon. John Finerty, of Chicago. Both are splendid speakers, and their addresses will be worth listening to by everybody. Let the big City Hall be crowded for the last meeting of this canvass.

Ninth Ward Republicaus. The Republicans of the Ninth ward held their last rally of the campaign at Reichwein's Hall last night. The hall was filled to overflowing, and old residents of the ward say it was the most enthusiastic meeting ever held in that locality. Speeches were delivered by Wm. L. Taylor and Joseph R. Perry. Mr. Taylor briefly summed up all the issues of the campaign, and Mr. Perry devoted himself wholly to the tariff question. The Harrison Home Glee Club was present and furnished some excellent music.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Cleveland, the Vetoer. to the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

It is altogether reasonable that, in about three years' of Democratic legislation, there should be so much outrageous blundering as to give even a Democratic executive occasion for four times as many vetoes as were made by his twenty one predecessors. True to his former record, Mr. Cleveland will go down to history as the great North American vetoer. As a statesman he bebelongs to a class of which Arnold was the prototype, and Jeff Davis a later example-a class whose instincts and sympathies lead directly into the British camp. As a warrior-when the government needed soldiers-he was campaigning in the rear, hypothecating his manly vigor in Cyprian sieges and the wars of Venus.

Can See for Themselves.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Having seen in the Sentinel an article charging Mr. B. F. Grant with discharging employes of the Indianapolis car-works for not signing a circular pledging themselves to support the Republican party, we wish to state that the man who makes this statement was not discharged by Mr. Grant. He was laid off by us and not Mr. Grant. Both of us were Democrats until Mr. Grant enlightened, not bulldozed, us, as stated. We can see for ourselves since we have been taught the difference between the two parties. Give us protection. N. and J. COPENHAUER.

Car Builders, Indianapolis Car-works. INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 29, 1888.

Scott Ray for State Senator. To the Easter of the Indianapolis Journal: Senator Voorhees, in his appeal to the Democ

racy to secure the Legislature, says: Let me urge you to guard well the legislative ticket, and see that no Democrat scratche. I will consider it a personal favor to me if you will use your personal influence to secure the election of the Hon. W. Scott Ray to the Senate, as he will vote for United States Senator.

The building [Libby] that was once used in storing Yankees during the war has since served a similar purpose for commercial fertilizers, so you may tear it down and carry it away if you will, but the scent of those twin geraniums will hang around it still.

—"Hon." W. Scott Ray.

I make no comment, A UNION EX-PRISONER OF WAR.

Voting Illegal Voters. to the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals The Democrats of Fairplay township, this county, (Greene), have had Edward Vauslyke, Moores acted as chairman, but at this love feast | who elever months ago sold his personal property and took his oldest child and went to Louisiana where he had formerly lived, brought back and intend to try and vote him. He is a widower and has come back here for his three remaining children and intends to return immediately after the election. Since he went South he has written to the man who lives on his farm saying that he never intended to live in Indiana again, and would not live here on any account. This seems to be of a piece with their schemes

> elsewhere. SWITZ CITY, Ind., Oct. 30.

Scratching the Legislative Ticket. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals Seeing the News advises the scratchers to scratch the legislative ticket, will you please state what one of the Democratic candidates has ever spoken in favor of an honest management of our penal and benevolent institutions! What steps, if any, did Dr. W. C. Thompson ever take to raise these institutions out of the hands of the boodlers-Harrison, Coy, Gapen, Burrell and Sullivan's Did Dr. Thompson take part in the election of Green Smith to the chair and in keeping the Lieutenant-governor-elect from taking his seat? Can any man point out a name on the Democratic legislative ticket who is not the direct choice of the Coy-Sullivan com-

Why a Prohibitionist Will Not Vote for Fisk. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: I discover that some of my Prohibition friends did not fully understand the brief announcement that I made in yesterday's Journal. Now. first, nine-tenths, and possibly ninety-nine

hundredths, of the temperance element of the country will vote the Republican ticket. That being true, will it not be an injury to the cause of prohibition for a mere pittance of the temperance strength of the country to vote for the third party! After the election the Prohibition vote will be pointed to as the strength of that sentiment of the country, while, in fact, it will not represent one-fiftienth part of that strength. Now. I have been in favor all along of a separate organization and separate vote, but finding that a vast majority of our people will not so vote, I have decided to vote with the balance of our temperance people. This I do as a matter of duty and to avoid injuring the great cause of prohibition. E. C. OVERMAN.

A Grand Army Man Abandons Democracy. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal.

About the 1st of September, 1888, there was a short paragraph in the Indianapolis Daily Sen tinel which stated that L. L. Parish, a life-long Republican, and commander of the G. A. R. poet of Poland, Ind., had declared himself for the entire Democratic ticket. That is a false hood. Some unscrupulous fellow has made this of whole cloth. I have been a life-long Demoerat up to 1884. At that election I voted for J. G. Blaine and then voted the rest Democratic, but on Nov. 6, 1888. I am going to vote the en-tire Republican ticket without one blot or scratch. I was a private of Company M, Sixth Indiana Cavalry, formerly Seventy-First In-diana Volunteer Infantry, and I intend to vote this time to my interest. I do not think free trade is what the citizens of these United States want at this time, but we want American industry protected. I cannot conscientiously east my ballot in November for the best interest of England, but as an American citizen, I am in favor of American industries. Those who hold on to the old Democratic party, and vote for the

this grand and poble Union of ours that we fought in 1860 to 1865 to preserve, are voting di-POLAND, Ind., Oct. 29. LEMUEL L. PARISH.

Jewett Knifing His State Ticket. To the Editor of the Indianapelis Journal:

Evidence is accumulating that the Democratic State central committee has virtually given up the State ticket, and is proposing to trade everything to elect Grover Cleveland. Chairman Jewett this week sent out a paster containing the names of the Democratic electors only, with the following letter:

Dear Sir-You will find enclosed a genuine Cleve-land and Thurman electoral ticket. I hope you will try to get at least one of them voted at your precinct. If you know of any Republican, Greenbacker, Prohibitionist, Union Labor man, independent, or tariff reformer, who you think would like to see Grover Cleveland continued in office, go and see him in a private way and furnish him with one of these tickets. They can be readily pasted over any of the other regular tickets. Respectfully.

C. L. JEWETT, Chairman.

What do Indiana Democrate think of such conduct? Does it not look as though the blueblooded Jewett-McDonald clique, which is managing the affairs of the Democracy, think a great deal more of the New Yorker than they do of their Hoosier candidate. Evidently they do not care whether Matson, Myers & Co., their neighbors, pull through or not. Probably each of the managers have been promised an appointment by Grover, hence their activity in his behalf to the detriment of the State ticket. The question is, will the masses of the Democracy indorse such a cut-throat policy? We hope no Republican or third-party man will be caught L. P. NEWBY. by such chaff. INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 30.

Irish-Americans and English Free Trade. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

I am an Irish-American. I do know that England has robbed every nation that has ever traded with her on the basis of "tariff for revenue only." Her first experiment was with Portugal n 1703. Of that tariff for revenue only treaty. the London Merchantman says: "Protection being removed from the industries of Portugal, we brought away all ber silver and all her gold." John McGregor says in his commercial statis dustries of Turkey, we drained her of all her money." Now I call on any Irish Democrat to step forward and name a nation of which England cannot say, "Protection being removed from her industries we brought away her silver, and we brought away her gold. John Hampden, jr's., history of the English aristocracy is very instructive on this point. He

From 1688 to 1846 the wars of her infamous aristocracy has cost England \$17,000,000,000, besides piling up a debt of \$4,824,000,000, as it did in 1817. Now, England never produced as much gold and silver as would produce a set of false teeth for John Bull's lying mouth. How came he to possess the money that enabled him to dictate to a thousand thrones and strew the earth with hostile bones. The low tariffs of the United States, Mexico, South America and other countries made John Bull what he is, and I need not describe him.

If I, as an Irish-American, give Johnny Bull the American markets, I prolong his life, I add strength to his arm, I put money in his pocket; but if my vote can elect Ben Harrison, John Bull's goods will not come here; the money of America will not go to England to support her standing army; the infernal arm that now squeezes my country's throat will be paralyzed. BRAZIL, Ind., Oct. 29. J. J. SHARKEY.

The Pun Too Much for Daniel.

Washington Post. "Daniel," remarked the President yesterday morning, with a merry twinkle in his laughing "Yes, sire," replied the happy Daniel in reply.

"Yes, sire," said Daniel with caution. "Do you know, Daniel, what I'm going to do

"You have seen the recent letter of the British

"No, sire, but I'd like to." "Well, Daziel, I'll tell you," and the President's amplitude fairly quivered with suppressed laughter. "I'm going to inform John Bull, Esq., that he had better pull down his West." For a minute Daniel gazed on his chief. Then the reaction came and he fell over in a dead

faint, and the President's merriment was

shrouded in gloom. The Plain Truth Hurts Them. Philadelphia Press.

The plain statement of the simple truth from the British minister has fallen like a bombshell in the Democratic camp. They are everywhere parrying, and dodging, and running. The letter of inquiry was a decoy, they say. There is no evidence of it, but suppose it were—how would that change the import of Sackville's reply? Sackville was trapped, they say. No proof of it, but suppose he were—would that change the fact that he said what he ment? Sackville must go, they say. Suppose he should—would that blot out his declaration, based upon his official knowledge, that Cleveland is the British candidate? No; the record is made up, and any tardy movements now will be a confession of the blow without mitigating its disastrous effect.

The Difference.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Mr. Mills goes where he pleases in the Northern States and makes speeches to large audi ences, without interference or objection; but when John J. Smallwood, a Virginia colored orator, went into Mr. Mills's district four years ago to make a Republican speech, he was ordered to leave Texas before sunset, and Mr. Mills did not say a word against such an arbitrary method of preventing free discussion.

Which Sentiment We Indorse.

New York World. The Evening Post takes the lead of all partisan organs in the country in mendacity, hypocrisy

"Your voice sounds as though you were talk-ing through a worsted stocking," said a gentleman to a hoarse acquaintance the other day. "I know it but what can I do?" was the raply. "Do!" said the other, "Why, take Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar." It cures hoarseness or a cough in a single day. Sold by all druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Advice to Mothers. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It reheves the little sufferer at once; it produes natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhosa, whether arising from teething or other causes Twenty five cents a bottle.

## DISEASED BLOOD,

Scrofulous, Inherited and Contagious Humors Cured by Cuticura.

THROUGH the medium of one of your books re-

Apollo, Pa., I became acquainted with your CUTICUEA REMEDIES, and take this opportunity to testify to you that their use has permanently cured me of one of the worst cases of blood-poisoning, in connection with erysipelas that I have ever seen, and this after having been pronounced incurable by some of the best physicians in our county. I take great pleasure in forwarding to you this testimonial, unsolicited as it is by you, in order that others suffering from similar maladies may be encouraged to give your CUTICURA REMEDIES a trial.

P. S. WHITLINGER, Leechburg, Pa.
Reference: Frank T. Wray, Druggist, Apollo, Pa.

SCROFULOUS ULCERS.

James E. Richardson, Custom-house, New Orleans, on oath, says: "In 1870 Scrofulous Ulcers broke out on my body until I was a mass of corruption. Everything known to the medical faculty was tried in vain. I became a mere wreck. At times could not lift my hands to my head; could not turn in bed; was in constant pain, and looked upon life as a curse. No relief or cure in ten years. In 1880 I heard of the CUTI-CURA REMEDIES, used them, and was perfectly

Sworn to before U. S. Com. J. D. CRAWFORD. ONE OF THE WORST CASES.

W have been selling your CUTICURA REMEDIES for years, and have the first complaint yet to receive from a purchaser. One of the worst cases of Scrof-ula I ever saw was cured by the use of five bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, CUTICURA, and CUTICURA SOAP. The Soap takes the "cake" here as a medicinal soap. TAYLOS & TAYLOR, Druggists.

SCROFULOUS, INHERITED. And Contagious Humors, with Loss of Hair, and Eruptions of the Skin, are positively cured by CUTI-CURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, when all other medicines fail.
Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura. 50c; Soap, 25c;
Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG
AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials. PIMPLES, black-heads, chapped and oily skin pre-vented by Cuticura Medicated Soap.

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From the weakening effects of warm weather, by hard work, or from a long illness, you need a good tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Il you have never tried this peculiar medicine, do se now. It will give you strength and appetite.

"I was completely run down, and was for nearly four years under medical treatment, being given up to die by physicians. My mother urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. At last I consented, and I have never taken anything which helped me as much as Hood's Sarsaparilla, which restored me to health and vigor. I have been taking it about four months, and am now a different being. I can work all day with very little fatigue. I recommend it to any one whose system is prostrated." NELIA NOBLE, Peoria,

> "I was all run down and unfit for business. I was induced to take a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it built me right up so that I was soon able to resume work. I recommend it to all." D. W. BRATE, 4 Martin street, Albany, N. Y. Hood's Sarsaparilla

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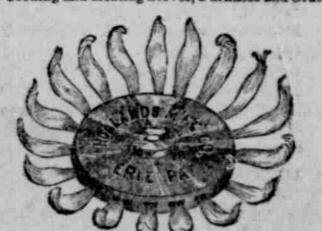
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